

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.
FOR CONGRESS.
JAMES R. HALLGREN,
of Sedgewick County.

For the State Legislature.
1st District—George L. Douglas.
2nd District—E. W. Phillips.
3rd District—J. E. Henley.

County Officers.
Probate Judge—W. T. Barker.
County Attorney—W. S. Morris.
County Clerk—D. S. Nease.
Superintendent Public Instruction—D. S. Nease.
Commissioner First District—H. C. Smith.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A delegate convention of the Republicans of Kansas will be held at Topeka, Mo., on Wednesday, September 10, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the nomination of candidates for the general election of 1892.

Delegates to the convention will be elected by the several county Republican committees under such rules and regulations as may be by them provided.

The basis of apportionment of delegates to the convention will be one delegate at large for each county of the state and one delegate for every 400 voters or fraction thereof.

For the purpose of the convention, the delegates to the several counties are as follows:

COUNTIES.	DELEGATES.	COUNTIES.	DELEGATES.
Adair	1	Ellis	2
Anderson	1	Franklin	2
Barber	1	Geary	2
Barton	1	Grant	2
Beecher	1	Harvey	2
Brown	1	Haskell	2
Buchanan	1	Jefferson	2
Butler	1	Jewell	2
Chase	1	Kansas	2
Clark	1	Leavenworth	2
Clay	1	Lincoln	2
Coffey	1	Logan	2
Cotton	1	Marion	2
Crawford	1	McPherson	2
Decatur	1	Montgomery	2
DeWitt	1	Morris	2
Dickinson	1	Muskegon	2
Dodge	1	Nemaha	2
Douglas	1	Neosho	2
Edwards	1	Newton	2
Ellis	2	Osage	2
Franklin	2	Ottawa	2
Geary	2	Phillips	2
Grant	2	Pottawatomie	2
Harvey	2	Rawlins	2
Haskell	2	Republican	2
Jefferson	2	Rock	2
Jewell	2	Sevier	2
Kansas	2	Shawnee	2
Leavenworth	2	Stark	2
Lincoln	2	Sumner	2
Logan	2	Texas	2
Marion	2	Union	2
McPherson	2	Wagoner	2
Montgomery	2	Wichita	2
Morris	2	Wyandotte	2
Muskegon	2		
Nemaha	2		
Neosho	2		
Newton	2		
Osage	2		
Ottawa	2		
Phillips	2		
Pottawatomie	2		
Rawlins	2		
Republican	2		
Rock	2		
Sevier	2		
Shawnee	2		
Stark	2		
Sumner	2		
Texas	2		
Union	2		
Wagoner	2		
Wichita	2		
Wyandotte	2		

By order of the committee.
H. S. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

STATE REPUBLICAN RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTION.

A delegate convention of the Republican Reconstructionists of Kansas will be held in the city of Topeka, Mo., on Wednesday, September 10, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the nomination of candidates for the general election of 1892.

Delegates to the convention will be elected by the several county Reconstructionist committees under such rules and regulations as may be by them provided.

The basis of apportionment of delegates to the convention will be one delegate at large for each county of the state and one delegate for every 400 voters or fraction thereof.

For the purpose of the convention, the delegates to the several counties are as follows:

COUNTIES.	DELEGATES.	COUNTIES.	DELEGATES.
Adair	1	Ellis	2
Anderson	1	Franklin	2
Barber	1	Geary	2
Barton	1	Grant	2
Beecher	1	Harvey	2
Brown	1	Haskell	2
Buchanan	1	Jefferson	2
Butler	1	Jewell	2
Chase	1	Kansas	2
Clark	1	Leavenworth	2
Clay	1	Lincoln	2
Coffey	1	Logan	2
Cotton	1	Marion	2
Crawford	1	McPherson	2
Decatur	1	Montgomery	2
DeWitt	1	Morris	2
Dickinson	1	Muskegon	2
Dodge	1	Nemaha	2
Douglas	1	Neosho	2
Edwards	1	Newton	2
Ellis	2	Osage	2
Franklin	2	Ottawa	2
Geary	2	Phillips	2
Grant	2	Pottawatomie	2
Harvey	2	Rawlins	2
Haskell	2	Republican	2
Jefferson	2	Rock	2
Jewell	2	Sevier	2
Kansas	2	Shawnee	2
Leavenworth	2	Stark	2
Lincoln	2	Sumner	2
Logan	2	Texas	2
Marion	2	Union	2
McPherson	2	Wagoner	2
Montgomery	2	Wichita	2
Morris	2	Wyandotte	2
Muskegon	2		
Nemaha	2		
Neosho	2		
Newton	2		
Osage	2		
Ottawa	2		
Phillips	2		
Pottawatomie	2		
Rawlins	2		
Republican	2		
Rock	2		
Sevier	2		
Shawnee	2		
Stark	2		
Sumner	2		
Texas	2		
Union	2		
Wagoner	2		
Wichita	2		
Wyandotte	2		

By order of the committee.
A. L. ALLEN, Secretary.

The Arkansas election for governor and other state officers occurs September 1.

The Democratic party of Kansas seems to be breaking to pieces. In the words of "Uncle Remus" it is "mighty poor."

Says Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota: "I anticipate easier times and a general upward movement in real estate and farm and other values." Here's hoping that Senator Pettigrew is a prophet.

Wichita wants to be made a port of entry and Murdock thinks it about time to change the Kansas City gateway to Kansas—Salina News.

That's what the Eagle said. What do you think of it? Are you for Kansas or for Missouri?

One of the most extensive marriages on record was performed a few days ago at the Winnebago Indian reservation, eighteen miles north of Bancroft, Neb. Sixty Indian couples were married over again as white people marry, in order to be entitled to their annuity from the government.

A dry goods dealer of St. Louis tells the Globe-Democrat a remarkable thing about the St. Louis of the ladies there. The ladies' extremes afford the merchants opportunities for making great gains. The dealer says:

It is a fact that there is more expensive hosiery sold in St. Louis than in any city of the country except New York. Just why this is so I do not know. Some of the ladies in St. Louis extend comparatively little money on their purchases of hosiery. I could mention the name of one St. Louis lady who deals with us who pays as much for her hosiery as for her dresses.

DEPEW AND THE STRIKE.

In 1887 President Depew, of the New York Central placed himself on record as favoring organized labor. He said in a speech delivered in that year at New Haven: "Some time ago I was looking up some matters regarding the progress of civilization. I learned that our laws came from Great Britain, where, prior to 100 years ago, labor had no voice in its legislation. The statutes which we found are enough to make the hair stand on the head of a bald man, and to read them gives you such a circulation of blood that you have to put a piece of ice on your pulse. The law fixed wages and made it a crime for labor to meet and combine for its own protection." And yet with this plain declaration a matter of record he left the country only a day or two before the present strike was precipitated by the action of his subaltern, which it is but reasonable to suppose had been discussed by the management of the road before Mr. Depew's departure. A charitable view to take of the matter, however, as far as it involves Mr. Depew, is that knowing of the purpose of the managers of the road to adopt the policy that has been developed, and being unable to prevent it, he departed the country rather than be in position to become in any way personally responsible for the trouble that he knew must come.

SOUTH AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS.

The reports of fears of a fresh revolution in the Argentine Republic have again attracted attention to that country, and some additional facts with regard to it may be of interest.

In a total population of 4,000,000, about 1,000,000 are foreigners and 500,000 are half breeds, "metis" and Indians.

Of those foreigners fully two-thirds are Italians, a less more than one-sixth Spanish and a little more than one-sixth divided between French, English, Swiss, Austrians, Germans and Belgians.

The Spanish and Italian immigrants, who constitute four-fifths of the immigrants, are said to be densely ignorant, and the government has, therefore, lately been endeavoring to attract a greater number of French, English and Germans, but without any great measure of success.

Evidently the country has absolutely failed to assimilate the foreign element, while the native element has not been yet educated up to a proper appreciation of their responsibilities.

The leaders of the late revolution are said to be the very best men in the country, so it is to be sincerely trusted that they may be enabled to secure for their country a sufficiently stable government to enable the masses to obtain some ideas of the responsibilities and duties of a Republican form of government.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The treasury statement of exports and imports for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, shows a foreign commerce of the value of \$1,621,800,000, which is an increase of about \$9,000,000 over the previous year. The exports were \$845,295,000, and the imports were \$776,505,000—an excess of exports of \$68,790,000.

The specie movements during the year show that we exported \$52,129,392, and imported \$34,902,949—leaving a loss of \$17,226,443. This was a loss however, which we are well able to bear, as our own product of gold and silver for the year was about \$95,000,000. Indeed, as these precious metals constitute one of the leading products of the country, there is no good reason why we should not export them as we do the surplus of other products.

Our largest single item of export was cotton, \$251,000,000, being the largest value of that crop we ever sent abroad. Next come provisions, \$182,183,000; wheat and wheat flour, \$102,312,000; mineral oil, \$72,000,000; breadstuffs (corn and meal) \$49,254,000; cattle, \$31,251,000; wool and manufactures thereof, \$28,274,000; iron and steel and manufactures thereof, \$25,542,000; dairy products, \$13,000,000; cotton manufactures, \$10,000,000; oil cake and meal, \$8,800,000; fish, \$6,000,000. It will be observed that our exports of farm products were very large, and those of manufactures comparatively small. Farm products and mineral oil, both unexported articles, constituted about six-sevenths of the exports, while protected manufactures make up less than one-tenth. The exports that show an increase over the preceding year are: Cotton, \$18,000,000; breadstuffs, \$28,000,000; cattle, \$2,000,000; provisions, \$30,000,000; dairy products, \$2,000,000; tobacco, \$2,400,000.

Our chief dutiable imports were sugar and molasses, \$89,000,000; wool and woolen goods, \$71,700,000; silk goods, \$38,700,000; wood and manufactures thereof, \$33,000,000; flax, jute and hemp goods, \$28,000,000; tin plate, \$24,000,000; iron and steel manufactures, \$21,000,000; cotton goods, \$20,000,000; chemicals, \$14,800,000; fruits and nuts, \$14,000,000; jewelry and precious stones, \$13,000,000; tobacco, \$17,000,000; wines, \$9,000,000; glass and glassware, \$7,400,000; earthenware and china, \$7,000,000; fancy articles, \$7,000,000.

The leading imports free of duty were: Coffee, \$78,000,000; chemicals, \$26,800,000; tea, \$21,300,000; Sandwich Islands sugar and other products, \$12,000,000; pig tin, \$7,000,000; India rubber and gutta percha, \$14,000,000; hides and skins, \$21,000,000; animals, \$3,500,000; paper stock, \$5,361,000; silver bearing ores, \$7,754,000; fruits and nuts, \$8,900,000.

The resolution offered in congress Monday, by Representative Quinn, is an eminently proper step and one that ought to have been taken long ago. There is no sense and less justice in the practice that has prevailed in some sections and localities of corporations calling into their private service armed guards upon any sort of pretext. It is most pernicious and should be peremptorily stopped. The protection of property is one of the primary objects of government, and there is no larger but that the government, local, state and national, will be able to afford all the protection necessary that may be required. Already the name of Pinkerton detective has become synonymous with outrage in the estimation of the public, by reason of excesses committed. Let the Quinn resolution be adopted and followed up promptly by such other action as may be necessary to enforce its provisions.

CONGRESSMAN EWART, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Who ardently opposed the election bill when it was before the house, has been triumphantly renominated and endorsed by his constituents. No force is wanted by the southern Republicans. In the face of this fact the apparent determination on the part of certain eastern representatives and senators to force the issue and crowd the bill through lends fresh color to the suspicion expressed a few days ago that the ultimate results or effects of the measure are not alone for the purification of southern elections, but that it is to be held in reserve as a ready instrument for use in the centers of population, north as well as south, at a time and in a contingency when it may be done to advance interests other than purely political ones. It had better be left severely alone, is the EAGLE'S opinion of it.

Census Bulletin No. 9.

Issued by the superintendent of the bureau, relating to the production of pig iron, shows that the development of that industry in the United States during the ten years from 1880 to 1890 has been phenomenal, and at the present rate of increase in production this country is destined soon to become the leading producer of pig iron in the world, possibly reaching this distinction in the present calendar year. The tables accompanying the Bulletin show that Pennsylvania leads in this industry, producing nearly one-half of the total output of the country. Ohio comes next and Alabama third. The per cent of increase in this production has been largest in Alabama, being 1,328 per cent over 1880. The southern states, with the exception of Kentucky, all show a large per cent of increase in the product of the pig iron industry, the average being 403.

THE EAGLE'S VIEW OF THE FACT THAT IF THE EDITORIAL UTTERANCES OF MANY REPUBLICAN PAPERS IN KANSAS TODAY WERE PLACED BESIDE THOSE WHICH WERE SENT TWO YEARS AGO ABOUT THE GREAT AMERICAN IDEA OF PROTECTION TO HOME INDUSTRIES, IT WOULD EXPOSE THEM TO RIDICULE AND CONTEMPT.

If their thinking apparatus was so feebly out of order then, it is hardly to be trusted now.—New York Republican.

That depends upon how you look at it. The EAGLE was for protection two years ago, fully understanding that as applied it worked to the immediate benefit first of the manufacturing interest and indirectly to the agricultural and other interests. It is for protection now, but insists that the principle be so applied that the benefits may be more immediately felt by the west and its interests. If the Republican can't see it that way it is its misfortune and not our fault; but it still has our sympathy.

SOME ONE SIGNING HIMSELF FORTY YEARS A LAWYER AND BUSINESS MAN SENDS US A TWO-COLUMN ARTICLE ON THE BANKRUPTCY BILL RECENTLY PASSED BY CONGRESS WHICH HE DENOMINATES "A MEASURE THAT WILL MAKE WEAK AND HONEST DEBTORS SUBJECT TO OPPRESSION FROM THE RICH AND STRONG."

The bill is not claimed to be a perfect measure, but is believed to be as nearly so as it is possible to make it at once, and the urgency for some measure of relief was to pressing and widespread, it seemed imperative that something be done at once. If upon trial the bill fails to meet the requirements of the country it can and will be amended. But it is too late now to correct apparent inequalities until they shall have proven so by practical test. The criticism is too long to publish in view of these facts and conditions.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY IS IN FAVOR OF BUILDING MORE MEN-OF-WAR VESSELS FOR COAST DEFENSE.

He does not favor a land fortification system, because the scope would be too limited. On the other hand a large fleet of torpedo boats, cruisers and battle ships would afford protection for our harbors, and answer every purpose upon the high seas. From a standpoint of national pride at having a magnificent naval establishment the secretary's idea sounds all right; but from the standpoint of those who have to pay the magnificent bills (in amount) and viewed from the nearer standpoint of necessity when there is none, immediate or prospective, the proposition is all wrong and will not meet with anything like popular approval.

That was a most timely exhortation Mr. Plumb administered to the Democratic senators yesterday; not that there is any surprise at their vacillating course on tariff, but because of the blatant demagoguery and utter hypocrisy on that question. Such shuffling and huckstering on the part of the Democrats would be enough to warrant the Republicans in taking up and promptly passing the election bill if the former were alone to be effected by its operation. And not only so, but were it not for the interests of his constituency and section involved in the tariff, Mr. Plumb would doubtless feel constrained to dismiss the matter and let it go as it might.

But of course he will not sever from the line of duty and refuse to vote for the inequality of the measure in the interest of the people.

Globe-Democrat: "The present financial stringency is largely due to extensive importations of foreign goods in view of the proposed increase of duties; or, to state the matter differently, the prolonged discussion of the McKinley bill is enabling the dealers to accumulate heavy stocks that will be sold with the increased duties added, in case said measure shall be passed in its present shape."

And the Globe-Democrat might have added that this condition will be, as being, supported by those in interest as an argument in support of the proposition in the pending bill to increase the duties on many of the imported articles.

If the Kansas Democratic papers want to argue the tariff with their Republican contemporaries this fall let them begin to look like they will have to take the protection side.—Empire Republican.

In that event the Democratic papers will probably have the good companionship of at least one Republican paper, i. e., the esteemed; that is, if in its wobbly way it don't wobble over to the popular side of fair trade.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Nelson says there is nothing to prevent silver from going to 129. Under the new law the department is purchasing a large proportion of the output of the United States. More than the remainder will be used in the arts and there is, therefore, in his opinion, every reason why silver should advance until it reaches a parity with gold.

AMONG THE COLORADO MINES.

ASPEN, Col., August 22, 1890.
To the Editor of the Eagle.

A ride of six hours on the scenic Rio Grande through the heart of the "Switzerland of America" brought me from Leadville, the city of the clouds, to Aspen, as pretty a little mining city as can be found in Colorado. There is a wide difference in the appearance of the mountains at Leadville and those surrounding Aspen. The mountains at the former place are bold, abrupt and grand in their loftiness. Here they are lower, more softened in their outlines and much more picturesque. An eastern man, in comparing the Rocky mountains with those in Pennsylvania, says that here we are impressed with the grandeur, vastness and immensity of these bald ranges, while the Alleghenies appear more to be the beautiful in a man's mind. These peaks in the vicinity of Aspen are more after the Pennsylvania order than any I have yet seen.

A boom in silver mining and mining operations generally is becoming visible to the naked eye all over Colorado. The price of silver at \$1.19 and \$1.20, and the reasonable certainty of its soon touching \$1.25 brings increased activity in every mining camp. Many low grade ores which heretofore would not pay for the expense of shipping and smelting at 90 and 95 cents, can now be smelted at a fair profit, and many mines which had been temporarily abandoned are again being operated. The good effects of the new silver law are already being felt. It will, unless proved a great blessing to the entire west, do much to develop and direct the flow of the gold-bugs of Wall street.

Aspen has a population of about 7,000 souls, and included in that number are three or four millionaires—men who have found the wonderful Aladdin's lamp buried in the bosom of old Mother Earth. It is said that fortune is a capricious mistress, and nowhere does she show her caprice more than in these mining camps. One man with no more wealth, energy or perseverance than his brother who strove with him for two years ago about the great American idea of protection to home industries, it would expose them to ridicule and contempt. If their thinking apparatus was so feebly out of order then, it is hardly to be trusted now.—New York Republican.

END OF THE DROUTH.

The following is the weather report bulletin of the Kansas weather service, in co-operation with the United States signal service, issued from Washburn college, for the week ending August 22:

The rainfall has continued more general in its character, and has been well distributed. It is heaviest this week, in the western part of McPherson, where it amounts to upward of four inches. Dominating northward, it is one inch in Ottawa and falls to thirteen hundredths of an inch in Republic. Southwards it falls to 0.39 in Sumner; eastward it falls to less than an inch in Marion, Chase, Coffey and Geary. On the other hand a large field of torpedoes, heavy rain, has been in the east.

The improvement in pastures has been so noted that it is shown in the quality and quantity of the milk and in the generally improved appearance of stock.

The hay grass is improving. Stock water, which had become a serious problem in many parts of the state, is now abundant. In the Kansas river, which has been dry for some weeks at and west of Larned, is now full. In the central counties the fodder remaining uncut has improved and is now better than that cut before the rains. In the western region the corn is rapidly improving in quality and quality, and there is a decided improvement in late potatoes.

Plowing for fall seed is general. In Coffey county are being made by planting potatoes and sowing seeds for all kinds of garden vegetables.

A SUCCESSFUL MAN.

"A Successful Man" is the title of what is probably the brightest American story—typically American—which has appeared for many years. It is a story of a life of progress in fashion and in politics, written by the late New York highest society, who displays a genius as a writer, destined to make his name famous—although she substitutes a non de plume for her own well known one.

"A Successful Man" will appear in two installments in the Empress Magazine—first in the September, then in the October. It is illustrated by Harry McVicar, the drawings being made from life from acting models, who were guests and servants at a Long Island country house.

A high type of American politician—a man who has something of the characteristics of a Blaine, with a little of the Daniel Dougherty perhaps—is brought by chance into the close society of a Newport married belle—one of those women mated to wealth and manly beauty, with keen sympathies unsatisfied by the intellectual calibre of her husband. Then comes a careful study of the self-made successful American—of the society girl of Newport, drawn by one who knows her perfectly at her best and at her worst.

To a Democrat the heart of Mr. Sterne declared that the outlook was all that could be desired for a large attendance at the Resubmission Republican state convention to be held at Wichita on the 9th of September. In every city visited, Mr. Sterne declared the sentiment is intense for resubmission.

Ample preparations are being made in Wichita for the accommodation of the enormous crowd during the joint session of the Democratic and Resubmission Republican state convention. Special trains, Mr. Sterne says, will be run to

Wichita from Wyandotte, Atchison, Leavenworth, Topeka, Wellington, Arkansas City, Winfield and other cities in the state, to accommodate the great number of people desiring to attend the convention.

Public sentiment, Mr. Sterne said, both with Resubmission Republicans and Democrats, seemed to be unmistakably for the nomination of Hon. Charles Robinson for governor.

One of the brightest and best towns in the southwest, Mr. Sterne declared, was Arkansas City. This city is a veritable miniature Chicago in its activity.

Several saloons, Mr. Sterne said, were running openly in Arkansas City, each of which pay a license of \$50 a month into the city treasury. Yet good order prevails, and the residents appear prosperous, well dressed and happy.

The whole southwest, Mr. Sterne says, is red hot for resubmission.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

When John Boyle O'Reilly died one of the most gifted spirits that ever found a home in America passed from among us. His very superabundance of gifts made him less famous than he would otherwise have been. Poet, orator, athlete, novelist, patriot, journalist and philanthropist, he was all these and more, and distinguished in each field. He was a man of splendid physique, handsome and soldierly.

When only 20 years old he joined the Prince of Wales' own regiment, the Fourth Hussars, in the British army, for no other purpose than to make proselytes to the cause of freedom for Ireland and the world. Two years he continued this missionary work. Then he was discovered and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, with transportation. At first he was contented to be shot, but the sentence was afterward commuted.

The notorious Colonel Valentine Baker, of the Fourth Hussars, himself a magnificent cavalryman, shook his fist at the departing convict, and said with an oath, "Confound you, Reilly, you have ruined the best regiment in the British army."

When he was in Australia friends in all parts of the world set about aiding him to escape. He had even then that marvelous personal magnetism which drew all hearts to him. A good convict would have settled down to work, with no thought of anything beyond sleeping and eating. But O'Reilly kept his eyes open. The sufferings of those years were transmuted into some of the finest gold of literature that has been produced in the American soil. From his Australian experiences as a convict O'Reilly wrought out that marvelous poem, "Moonlight."

Many of his Australian poems are among his best, notably "The Duke of Snake." And yet he died before his finest work was done.

If O'Reilly had devoted himself to novel writing alone he would have been one of the first romancers of his time; if to poetry alone, he would have won greater fame than Swinburne; if to oratory, his speeches would have rung through the corridors of the British parliament.

But he was a man who would not be content with one field. He was a man who would not be content with one field. He was a man who would not be content with one field.

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